

swer to the ninth charge will be that all pensions are mandatory, and he couldn't get rid of some undesirables except by retiring them with pensions. He will do the truth of the tenth charge, that he has seriously impaired the efficiency of the detective bureau, and will say that he has made fewer changes than any other Commissioner, that special squads are undesirable in a city as large as New York, that the morning "line-up" of prisoners was never of any real service, that no Rogues' Gallery photographs which had any police value were destroyed, and that he has established a system of daily reports by detectives.

Stanton's Case "Coincidence."

The case of Lieutenant John F. Stanton, cited in the eleventh charge, will be dismissed by Waldo with the response that it was merely a coincidence that charges and dismissal in Stanton's case came so soon after Stanton testified before the aldermanic committee.

The case of Patrolman Nikly, cited in the same charge, will be put up to a recommendation for dismissal said to have been made by Fourth Deputy Commissioner Dillon.

As to the twelfth charge, that Waldo obstructed and hampered the aldermanic investigators, his friend declared that the Commissioner would pay no attention to it, but would stand on his previous assertion that he was ready to give the Curran probes anything they subpoenaed.

Neither the Commissioner nor any of his friends advanced any response to the aldermanic committee's point that



RHINELANDER WALDO.
Police Commissioner under fire in aldermanic committee report.

he should have disciplined or dismissed those members of the department who refused to waive immunity when called to testify before the aldermen.

WALDO UNFIT, SAYS CURRAN REPORT, URGING REMOVAL

The first section of the final report of the Curran aldermanic committee calling upon Mayor Gaynor to remove Police Commissioner Waldo went through the committee yesterday by the narrow margin of 4 to 3, with two members not voting.

Tammany aldermen, led by Frank Downing and assisted by Aldermen Downing and Shipley, of the fusion forces, succeeded in getting an amendment tacked to the motion for the adoption of the first section of the report which calls for the future consideration of all five sections of the report.

The first section, adopted yesterday, deals solely with the administration of Commissioner Waldo and ends with this single recommendation:

"Public interest requires the immediate removal of Commissioner Waldo. We recommend that the Board of Aldermen request the Mayor to relieve the City of New York from a Police Commissioner who, by temperament and conduct, has shown himself unfit to occupy his office."

It had been suggested previously that the committee's report should recommend that Governor Sulzer be called upon to remove Waldo, but the aldermen finally decided that to be consistent in their policy of home rule for the Police Department they would put the matter up to the Mayor first and give him the chance to act upon it before attempting to put it before the Governor.

Mayor Not Likely to Act.

Mayor Gaynor issued a statement before the committee's session in which he again defended the police administration under Waldo and declared that "the old school and the old grafter are being steadily weeded out." From the tone of the Mayor's statement, added to his frequent and consistent policy of supporting Waldo, it is not expected that the recommendation of the committee, if it is passed by the Board of Aldermen, will persuade him to take any steps which might look like what the Mayor once termed as "throwing Waldo to the wolves."

The second section of the Curran committee's report will deal with the methods by which the police have handled gambling and the social evil; the third with the detective bureau, the fourth with the organization and personnel of the Police Department and the fifth with the matters of pensions, appointments, dismissals, reinstatements, trials and disciplinary methods generally.

These sections will be discussed by the committee in executive session during the present week and will be ready for final consideration in committee by next Monday, according to the present plans. The entire report, with recommendations attached to each section, will then be presented to the Board of Aldermen for final action.

It was made evident yesterday that Tammany intends to stand by Waldo to the finish, and with the defections from the fusion ranks indicated yesterday it is doubtful that the report will be approved by a majority of the board.

To Vote on Report Before Presenting It

When the committee met yesterday Aldermen Folks moved for the adoption of the first section of the report, with the recommendation for the removal of Waldo. His motion was seconded by Alderman Hamilton.

Alderman Downing (fusion) offered as an amendment that the committee should vote on all five sections of the final report before it was presented to the board, and Alderman Smith (Tammany) seconded the amendment. On the vote on the amendment Downing and Shipley, fusion members, voted with Downing, Smith and Kenny, the Tammany men, and the amendment was carried by five to four.

On the vote on the Folks motion for

squads have not resulted in reprimand, demotion or other action.

"5. He has neither secured nor made serious effort to secure from his subordinates accurate information concerning crime conditions in the city. The files of the department contain inaccurate and misleading reports in great number, although the facts could readily have been ascertained."

"6. He has made it possible for commanding officers to conceal from him valuable information by permitting them to make any disposition they choose of complaints made to them by citizens."

Superior Officers Were "Coddled."

"7. He has not controlled but 'coddled' the superior officers of the department. For example:

"a—He has established a pension board composed of the president of the captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen's associations to advise him concerning the disposition of each pension application. These men pass upon the pension applications of the members of their own associations."

"b—At the request of the lieutenants he has removed the numbers from their badges. As a result, it is no longer possible for a citizen to report by number any one of the 99 lieutenants in the city."

"c—He has remitted the fines imposed by his predecessor upon forty-two commanding officers, but in no instance has he remitted a fine imposed by his predecessor upon a patrolman. The remission of these fines was contrary to law and expressly against an opinion of the Corporation Counsel on file at Police Headquarters at the time."

"d—He has reinstated without court proceedings many officers dismissed by his predecessors. Some of these reinstatements were contrary to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on file in the department, clearly illegal and since nullified by the courts upon a taxpayer's complaint. Other reinstatements, though not illegal, were wholly without justification. In some cases they were made by the Commissioner after the courts had held the dismissals justified."

Records of Applicants Ignored.

"8. He has appointed to the force many men who had sworn falsely upon their applications. He has done this in some cases against the specific recommendations of his deputy commissioners. He revealed his low standard for policemen when he declared before us his willingness to appoint to the force any man who had secured acquittal on any criminal charge, including murder, without reference to the circumstances or technical reasons for such acquittal."

"9. He has increased at an alarming rate the already heavy burden of police pension demands, surpassing in this respect all previous commissioners for the same period of time. He has admitted that he has placed undesirable members of the force upon pensions instead of upon charges."

"10. He has seriously impaired the efficiency of the detective bureau by:

"a—Too frequently changing the personnel of the bureau; using the bureau for individual reward and preferment rather than for developing detective ability."

"b—Abolishing the Headquarters squad and the squads specializing in particular crimes, such as pocket-picking, Black Hand outrages, etc."

"c—Discontinuing the morning 'line-up' of suspicious persons."

"d—Ordering the destruction of thousands of photographs of professional criminals."

"e—Failing to require adequate reports from detectives. The system of records is now so defective that the Commissioner has given erroneous and wholly misleading statistics upon the work of the detective bureau in his latest annual report."

Gives Instances of Spiteful Spirit.

"11. He has shown a vindictive spirit, inimical to the efficiency and morale of the department. To illustrate:

"a—He dismissed from the force Lieutenant John F. Stanton, in charge of the bureau of investigation of applicants under former commissioners, after Stanton had testified before us that many men appointed by Commissioner Waldo were of bad character, as shown by Stanton's official investigation. Within a few days after Stanton testified to these facts, a member of the detective bureau, named Oliver, made a charge of attempted extortion against Stanton, alleging that this crime was committed more than three years before. Oliver had formerly been Commissioner Waldo's chauffeur, and had been promoted to the detective bureau by him."

"No adequate explanation was given for the delay of three years in making complaint. Stanton was tried upon this charge by First Deputy Commissioner McKay and dismissed from the department by Commissioner Waldo. We examined all the witnesses who had testified at Stanton's trial and it was clearly apparent that Stanton was innocent of the charge and that his dismissal was the result of the Commissioner's wrath."

"b—Patrolman Otto Nikly was fined fifteen days pay by Commissioner Waldo for being off post. Deputy Commissioner Dillon testified that this was an unusually heavy punishment, 'a heart-breaking fine.' Nikly, believing that he had been unjustly fined, employed counsel and contested the legality of the Commissioner's action."

"More than a year later, the case being undecided, Nikly's counsel raised a technical point, showing by the records the inaccuracy of the Commissioner's answer in the case. The Commissioner immediately rescinded his action fining Nikly, rescinded the original charge of being off post, and dismissed him from the department."

"12. He has given no assistance or genuine co-operation to those charged with the duty of investigating conditions in the department. On the contrary, he has sought to obstruct and hinder such investigation, and has apparently resisted the disclosure of the actual facts. He has refused us reasonable access to the files of the department. He has excluded our investigators from the various bureaus of the department, and permitted them to examine documents only upon separate and specific requisition."

"He has denied us any general inspection of the records. He has prohibited members of the department from giving any information to our counsel or investigators except under subpoena upon our witness stand."

CAUTIONS JURY AGAINST HASTE.

In charging the June grand jury yesterday Judge Foster, in General Sessions, warned them not to be hasty in finding indictments, as irreparable harm might be done by indictments founded upon insufficient evidence. Elkin R. Gould, of No. 37 West 34th street, is foreman of one grand jury, and Irving Putnam, a publisher, of No. 2 West 43rd street, is foreman of the other.

DISCUSS CRIMINAL PHASE OF TURTLE GERM "CURE"

Comitia Minora, It Is Said, Believes Friedmann Institute Violates Law.

BACKS BOARD OF HEALTH

Adopts Resolution Approving Closing of "Vaccine" Home Here—Action on Four Physicians Deferred.

The Comitia Minora, which is composed of the Board of Censors and the officers of the County Medical Society, met in extraordinary session last night at the Academy of Medicine to decide on what action it should take in the matter of the four members of the society who have allied themselves with Dr. Friedmann and his turtle germs.

While no official statement was made, it was learned that these physicians, representing the medical profession of the city, regarded the whole turtle germ proposition as very unethical.

In fact, while they were discussing the ethical phases of the question, it was learned that representatives of the County Medical Society were endeavoring to determine if any violations of law were being committed or had been committed, that would render the Friedmann Institute amenable to criminal prosecution.

May Be Liable Criminally.

It is known that the County Medical Society has in its possession what purports to be receipts given by the Friedmann Institute to sufferers from tuberculosis, who each paid \$100 for the turtle germs and \$5 to the doctor for injecting the germs.

There are two convictions standing on the records of the county against another medical institute where an alleged specific for rheumatism was sold by the institute to a sufferer from rheumatism, and then the sufferer went next door with his "anti-rheumatism" germs and paid a doctor a small fee for injecting them into his system.

The meetings of the Comitia Minora and the Board of Censors were presided over by Dr. Brooks H. Wells, for the Comitia Minora, and Dr. J. J. MacPhee, for the Board of Censors. The two bodies deferred action in the matter of the four physicians who have associated themselves with the Friedmann Institute, and adopted a joint resolution endorsing the action of the Board of Health in amending the Sanitary Code by inserting a provision prohibiting the use of living bacteria or organisms in the inoculation of human beings for the prevention or treatment of disease until after full and complete data regarding the method of use and a full account of the details of preparation, dosage and administration shall have been submitted to the Board of Health, and until permission shall have been granted for the use of the same by the said board, he and the same is, in all respects, indorsed and approved by the Comitia Minora of the Medical Society of the County of New York."

The action of the two bodies showed that they did not view with any kindly feelings the connection of any of the members of the County Medical Society with the Friedmann Institute. These physicians are Dr. George G. Rambaud, Dr. J. S. Waterman, Dr. T. Leacraft Hein and Dr. H. Finkelstein.

Friedmann Institute Deserted.

None of these four men could be found at the office of the Friedmann Institute last night. The institute looked deserted, and apart from the two office attachés and a telephone operator, who has nothing to do, there was no sign of life about the big building.

While the Comitia Minora and the Board of Censors were meeting, in another part of the Academy of Medicine the Deutsche Medizinische Gesellschaft (the German Medical Society) was listening to Dr. George Mannheimer reading a paper entitled, "A Short Preliminary Report on My Personal Experiences with the Friedmann Cure."

This paper was a severe condemnation of the "cure," which it described as of no value, and it related the history of eighteen patients, some of whom received two inoculations of the "turtle germs" and in no instance was any benefit derived. In some cases the patients became worse, and in five of the cases abscesses formed at the point of injection.

"Friedmann," said Dr. Mannheimer, "is enthusiastic about his work, but he pays little attention to the pathology of tuberculosis. He does not take into consideration the age, environment, physical condition, temperament and economic status of his patients. It is unfortunate that the Friedmann vaccine is of no value. We cannot say it does harm, but we can say it does no good. Some of the patients after treatment became worse, but it would be unfair to say that their condition was the result of the turtle germs. Some of the patients, after they received the first injection, and found their condition had grown worse, refused to submit to the second inoculation."

ALTMAN'S WILL CLOSE EARLIER.

R. Altman & Co. announce that on and after Saturday, and continuing through the months of June, July, August and September, the store will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays and at 5 p. m. on other business days.

NO TRACE OF THAT "INSIDIOUS LOBBY"

Continued from first page.

communications concerning the bill. Each witness averred, however, that the men who called upon him had a perfect right to do so, and that no improper attempt had been made to influence his opinion or his vote. On this point there were no differences between Republicans and Democrats.

Great Liking for Farms.

The sum total of results of the first day's inquiry was that the Senate was largely agricultural in cast, many of the legislators confessing to the ownership of farms. The lawyers of the Senate for the most part abandoned active practice of their profession when they accepted public office. From A to C there was only one member—Senator Catron—whose testimony showed that he was possessed of more than the ordinary man's share of worldly possessions.

Senator Catron was pounced upon by Senator Reed, a member of the sub-committee, whose questions were framed to disclose the fact that the Senator from New Mexico might have more than an impersonal interest in the tariff. Further examination by Senator Walsh, however, disclosed the fact that the assumption rested on rather slender basis.

Senators underwent the quizzing at the hands of their colleagues with varying minds. Senator Bacon, one of the oldest and most dignified members of the Senate, replied to the eleven questions put to him with the air of one who desired to have done with it as soon as possible. Others, such as Senator Borah, replied promptly and with a monosyllabic "no" when possible. And still others, such as Senator Burton, answered the questions in detail.

But the result was the same. Nobody had seen any trace of a lobby and each all but admitted that he wouldn't know one if he had seen it, as there was so much uncertainty over what constituted a lobby or a lobbyist.

Legitimately Interested.

The majority of the Senators declared they did not consider men who legitimately appeared to present arguments to Congress as lobbyists. Names of a score or more of men who have appeared to protest against a cut in sugar, wool, lead, meat, flour and similar duties were given by different Senators, but the only one referred to as a "lobbyist" was the "man named McMurray."

At the rate of four Senators an hour, the colleagues of the five men on the investigating sub-committee stepped to the witness chair, took the oath and told their stories. Suspicion that the trial might prove a winding one with many a strange turning had brought out a good sized crowd that listened intently. As Senator after Senator denied knowledge of an organized lobby, however, the crowd lost its appetite and slowly thinned out.

When the hearing opened several newspaper photographers ordered the committee members around in a businesslike way while a picture was taken. Senators Bacon and Ashurst moved aside.

"I don't care to get into such a picture," said Senator Bacon.

Senator Ashurst was first called. He testified he was not interested directly or indirectly in the tariff bill or any other bill before Congress. He had not kept a record of those who had talked with him, but he was prepared to give names of all he could remember. He went on to mention several.

"Nothing improper was said to me by these men, and what they did every American citizen has a right to do—talk to their Senator about their business affairs," said he.

Senator Ashurst said he considered any man or woman a "lobbyist" who "buttonholed Senators or members of Congress and urged them to vote for certain measures or suffer reprisals in the elections."

Abundantly Cautious.

Senator Bacon, who followed Senator Ashurst, said that "out of an abundance of caution" he wanted to tell the committee that he owned a small farm in Georgia on which some articles might be raised that were affected by the tariff.

In more serious vein Senator Bacon said: "I have seen very much less effort to influence legislation in this bill than in previous ones. It does not compare with the consideration of the Payne-Aldrich bill in that respect."

Senator Bacon knew of no recognized "lobbyists" giving dinners or social affairs. He had heard there were two "sugar organizations" in Washington—one for free sugar and the other against it.

Senators Borah, Bradley and Brandegee in turn denied knowledge of improper influence. Senator Bristow gave a list of nearly a dozen men who called on him, among them F. C. Lowry, an employee of the Federal Sugar Company, who saw him in favor of free sugar, and H. C. Oxnard, also of New York, who saw him in favor of a tariff on sugar.

"I think these men are all clean minded and really believe in their cause," said the Senator.

Senator Bristow knew of no unlawful use of money, but supposed it was being "legitimately used" to pay for advertising and printed matter.

Senator Burton gave a list of those who had talked with him. One of them was so retiring he was known only as John Doe, of New Jersey. Senator Burton said he believed there were fewer "legislative agents" or representatives here than during previous tariff sessions. He declared improper influences were exerted by bombarding Senators with "inspired telegrams," rather than by interviews.

Senator Burton read a statement in which he said:

"In more than twenty years' membership in the House and Senate no

HOW THE TARIFF AFFECTS SENATORS

ASHURST—Has no interest directly or indirectly, financial or professional, in the production of any article in the tariff bill.

BACON—Owns a suburban farm, has a small interest in a sewer pipe factory and small interest in the gas, street railway and electric power companies of Macon, Ga.

BORAH—Has no interest, direct or indirect, that will be affected by tariff bill.

BRADLEY—Has a life insurance policy; no other interest that will be affected by tariff bill.

BRANDEGEE—Has given up practice of law and has no interest that will be affected by bill.

BRISTOW—Owns a newspaper and a farm which produces alfalfa, hay and corn.

BRYAN—Holds mortgage on Florida orange groves.

BURTON—Owns a farm near Cleveland and several parcels of real estate.

CATRON—Interested in 40,000 acres of non-producing coal lands in New Mexico; owns lead and zinc mines and several thousand acres of timber.

CLAPP—Owns a farm in Minnesota and another in Maryland.

CLARKE—Has small interest in street railway in Arkansas.

CHAMBERLAIN—Has no interest that will be affected by bill.

CLARK—Has interest in small coal mine.

JACKSON—Has 1,000 shares United States Steel preferred stock, worth \$105,000; has one-third interest in \$500,000 lumber corporation; owns small shirt factory.

CHILTON—Interested in coal land, some of it developed; owns street railway stock and a newspaper plant.

CRAWFORD—Owns a law library, town lots and has some paid up life insurance.

outsider either from Washington or elsewhere has ever made any proposition or suggestion to me which smacked in the least degree of corruption. Representatives of organized labor have been most insistent in their demands, but, as I think, with no intention of using improper methods."

"The two matters which have seemed to me to require the most careful scrutiny have been the most controversial in regard to the Isthmian Canal route—that is, the choice between Panama and Nicaragua—and legislation for grants of water power."

Senator Chilton said he owned some coal lands, but inasmuch as he was a "good Democrat," he did not care personally what happened to himself. He admitted he had been "angel" for a newspaper in West Virginia for a number of years and supposed that paper would be higher and that other essentials for his plant would cost more, but professed no alarm, as he was a perfectly "good Democrat."

Asked if he had received any complaints from industries in his state, Senator Chilton said that a certain manufacturer employing seventy-five Republicans had declared to him that the Underwood bill would cripple his concern and that he would have to move to Canada. The Senator, a "good Democrat," said he didn't care how many supporters of the grand old party went to Canada.

Senator Jackson, representative of Maryland, admitted that he had plenty of the world's goods. He was rather reluctant in acknowledging that he had invested in 1,000 shares of United States Steel preferred, but finally did so upon the demand of Senator Reed. He said he would probably be a loser if the Underwood bill became law, as he had a shirt factory which was operating on a close margin. His lumber interests would also be affected, he thought, but he gave evidence of no great concern before the sub-committee.

FALSE TOOTH KILLS WOMAN.

Chicago, June 2.—Miss Angelina Scherf choked to death last night on a false tooth, which became loosened as she was laughing heartily at a story told by her fiancé, Albert Hodofer.

ALLEGES SMELTER LOBBY

Sidney Norman Accuses Guggenheims in Letter to Wilson.

Copies of a letter transmitted to President Wilson through Senator Pinch Dexter, of Washington, to whom it was sent by Sidney Norman, representing the minority stockholders of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, were given out late yesterday afternoon at the office of G. J. & S. N. Carr, attorneys for Mr. Norman, at No. 49 Broadway.

In the letter Mr. Norman accuses the Guggenheims, whom he designates as the "heads of the smelting trust," of maintaining a lobby at Washington which is seeking to bulldoze the present administration. He further states that he takes the Chief Executive's attitude toward lobbies as an invitation to every citizen to give specific instances.

Mr. Norman calls attention to the suit pending in the Supreme Court of this state against the American Smelting and Refining Company and the Guggenheim interests, in which fraud in the execution of a contract between the former and the Federal Mining and Smelting Company is alleged. Both corporations are controlled by the Guggenheims. Mr. Norman says he is working up the suit and has secured "interesting information" which he desires to make known at Washington. He alleges that there have been attempts on the part of the Guggenheims to distort the real position of affairs in the hope that Congress would retain the present tariff schedule on lead ores and bullion.

Mr. Norman also alleges that the secretary of the Federal company was instructed to send a circular letter to each of the stockholders predicting disaster to their interests should the tariff be lowered and urging them to use their influence with members of Congress to secure retention of the present schedule.

TAX PAYMENTS COME FAST

More than \$55,700,000 or Levy Collected in May.

More than \$55,700,000 in taxes for 1913 was collected in May. All those whose taxes for the first half of the year were not settled by yesterday will have to pay a penalty of 7 per cent. Of the total amount collected \$3,750,000 represents taxes for the first half of the year and \$51,950,000 represents payments for the entire year. By a provision of the law a rebate is given on the taxes for the second half if paid with those of the first half. The total tax levy is \$131,607,043.

There was a rush to set in under the wire on Saturday. Of the total amount collected some \$3,000,000 had been received by Thursday night. Friday was a holiday. On Saturday \$5,000,000 was received and a force of men worked all day sorting the checks and balancing the books.

In the first mail yesterday checks for \$1,000,000 were received. As they had all been dated and posted in May, they were credited to the May collection.

Among the big payments made in the last few days were: Pennsylvania Railroad, \$450,000; Vincent Astor, \$175,000; New York Central Railroad, \$350,000; J. P. Morgan Telephone Company, \$600,000; J. P. Morgan, \$200,000; B. Altman, \$250,000; August Belmont, \$150,000; Goetz, \$100,000; and John D. Crimmins, \$100,000.

\$100 PRIZE TO STUDENT

Elimination of War Speech Wins Honor in University Contest.

Announcement of the award of prizes in the speaking contest at the commencement exercises at New York University was made yesterday. Daniel Goldsmith's speech on the "Elimination of War" won him first honors of \$100. The second prize of \$75 went to Dean Gifford, who spoke on "Responsibilities of an American Citizen." Edward Bernstein and William H. Hamilton won honorable mention.

The judges were Cyrus C. Miller, Borough President of The Bronx; Professor Erasmus C. Palmer, of C. C. N. Y., and Commissioner Jesse P. Orono, of the Public Service Commission.

Phi Beta Kappa keys were awarded yesterday to C. Lawrence Bristol, William A. Lynch, Victor N. Nichteuser and Luigi Sorieri, of the class of 1914. Raymond Ryder, John Tietz, Harburt McDonald and Samuel Goldsmith, of 1913.

FALSE TOOTH KILLS WOMAN.

Chicago, June 2.—Miss Angelina Scherf choked to death last night on a false tooth, which became loosened as she was laughing heartily at a story told by her fiancé, Albert Hodofer.

The Oriental Store

Far Eastern Summer Rugs

QUAINT weaves from the looms of interior China and Japan, combining unusual durability with an airy smartness of pattern and material obtainable in no other rugs. Adapted equally well to porch or interior use.

Sakai Oriental Rugs

In Persian and Turkish colorings, Kazak patterns, showing borders of brown and ivory.

2-6 by 5 ft., \$8	3 by 6 ft., \$2.75
6 by 9 ft., \$2	9 by 12 ft., \$16

Kee Chong Sea Grass Rugs

Woven in China to our order, figured or plain centers—browns, blues or greens—unusually thick and durable. New this season.

6 by 9 ft., \$7	8 by 10 ft., \$10.50
	9 by 12 ft., \$15

Japanese Summer Cottage Rugs

Firmly woven of very durable cotton—blue and white, and green and white; exceedingly decorative.

2 by 4 ft., \$2	3 by 6 ft., \$4.50
6 by 9 ft., \$10	9 by 12 ft., \$27

Tien Tsin Chinese Wool Rugs

In the famous Chinese blue-and-white colorings and unique patterns; a well-known Vantine specialty.

2 by 4 ft., \$9	3 by 6 ft., \$20
6 by 9 ft., \$60	9 by 12 ft., \$120

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